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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. I

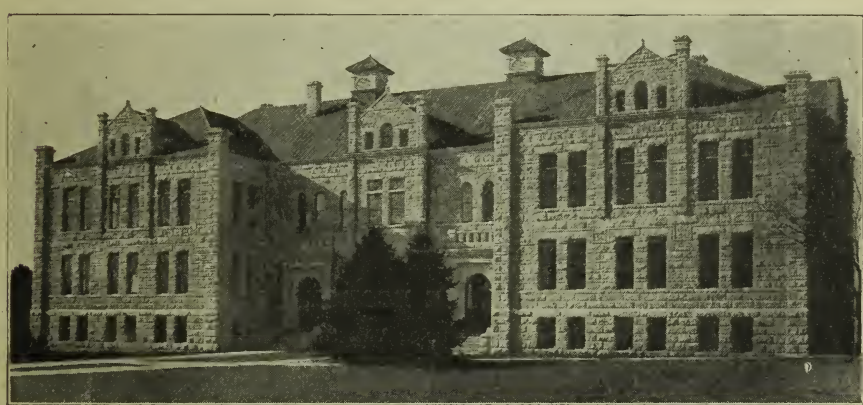
AUGUST, 1917

No. 16

ANNOUNCEMENT

DIVISION *of* HOME ECONOMICS

1917-1918



HOME ECONOMICS HALL

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE

"Home economics stands for the ideal home life of to-day, unhampered by the traditions of the past; the utilization of all resources of modern science to improve home life; the freedom of the home from the dominance of things and their subordination to ideals; the simplicity in the material surroundings which will most free the spirit for the more important interests of the home and of society."—*Ellen H. Richards.*

1917-1918
Home Economics
State Agr. College

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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Home Art:

Instructor Holman, in Charge.
Assistant Averill.

HOME ECONOMICS AS A CAREER.

Hundreds of young women have completed the course in home economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Where are these young women, and what are they doing? Many of them are to-day mistresses of beautiful homes, and are proving that housekeeping may be a fascinating and stimulating profession, home-making an art, and motherhood a divine commission. Scores of others have found that their training has enabled them to meet successfully the problem of earning a living. The present development of home economics is such as to afford a number of professional opportunities. Among these are:

TEACHING. The teaching of home economics will probably always be the profession chosen by the larger number of graduates of the college course in home economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College. These young women are everywhere recognized as being well trained, both theoretically and practically, to teach home economics, and are in demand for teaching positions in universities, colleges, and high schools.

LECTURING AND DEMONSTRATING. It is not enough to maintain a college department where instruction in home economics is given. Trained women with right qualities of heart and mind are needed to meet with housekeepers and with girls in communities, in order to help them find a solution for their problems. The demand for such women far exceeds the supply.

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT. There is a large and rapidly growing demand for women qualified by education, training and natural ability to fill positions of an administrative nature in various types of institutions. Women in these positions must know how to plan and equip the building; must be familiar with the sources of food supply, with the purchase of food, and with the supervision of its preparation, and must have a clear conception of the relationship between employer and employee. It is not surprising that the demand is greater than the supply, because opportunities for training women along these lines are limited. Special attention is given by the Division of Home Economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College to training women for such positions.

DESIGNING AND DECORATING. The artistic woman of practical inclination will find opportunity to become a professional designer and decorator. Professional buyers of fabrics, of clothing and of house furnishings are in demand. The course in home economics gives a good foundation for such a profession.

THE SCOPE OF HOME ECONOMICS.

In the Kansas State Agricultural College the importance of home economics as a part of an adequate scheme of college education for women has been recognized for forty years, and by earnest and sym-

pathetic study of the problems involved courses have been formulated that are designed to fit young women to be homemakers and réliant, capable individuals whatever their life work.

The purpose is to afford training in all the subjects that pertain to life in the home, since whatever may be the temporary ambition of young women in colleges and universities, history and reason forbid ignoring their final destiny—that of the future homemakers of the nation.

The mistress of every home needs to know the relation of germ life to disease and of cleanliness to health and well-being; the physiological needs of the body for fresh air, clean water, wholesome food, exercise, and rest; the management of the income in the buying of food, shelter, and clothing; the principles of art as they apply to arrangement of furnishings and wearing apparel; the characteristics and values of fabrics, and how to distinguish genuine goods from others; the relation of consumer to producer and of employer to employee; and the maintenance of proper standards of living as indicated by wise expenditure of time and money. All this is included in home economics.

Home economics as a distinctive subject of instruction treats of the economic, sanitary and esthetic aspects of food, clothing and shelter, including their selection, preparation and use by the family or by larger groups of people. In accordance with the best judgment of the recognized national leaders of the home-economics movement, the work of the Division of Home Economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College is organized into four subdivisions, namely, food, clothing, shelter, and household management. The responsibility for the courses in foods, and largely for the courses in shelter and home management, is centered in the Department of Domestic Science. Twelve trained women constitute the faculty of this department. The courses in clothing are taught by a faculty of ten women in the Department of Domestic Art. The courses in design and home decoration are presented by the two teachers in the Department of Home Art. The extension work in home economics is carried on by eight young women who are members of the Division of College Extension.

Since instruction in home economics is based on laws of the physical, the biological and the social sciences, a knowledge of these is essential. These basic subjects are taught in the several departments of the College. This arrangement makes it possible to present science, applied science and practice in their proper relation. To the end that well-rounded culture may be attained, courses in English, rhetoric, literature and other subjects are given due prominence.

In teaching, a selection of facts and principles is made from the various sources, and in their presentation these are so related to the business and life of the home as to give to homemaking the dignity of a profession. The young women are constantly reminded, however, that technical knowledge and scientific skill fail to include the full meaning of education. They are taught that any training that fails to develop harmoniously body, intellect and spirit is inadequate and incomplete.

They are brought face to face with ideals as well as with material objects, and are made to see that, while skillful labor gives dignity to life, grace, refinement and poise are the highest requisites for true service. Experience shows that such training teaches cleanliness, industry, order and contentment, and fosters a woman's independence and feeling of responsibility. The importance of such training for the young woman can not be overestimated, for out of this come the uplifting of the home ideal and the rearing of finer and stronger men and women.

COURSES OF STUDY.

COLLEGE COURSE. Instruction is organized as a four-year course in home economics leading to the degree of bachelor of science in home economics. Instruction for the first two years includes the underlying sciences—chemistry, physics, biology, physiology, and bacteriology—together with courses in sewing, drawing, and design. During the last two years the students are taught to apply their knowledge of science to the problems of the home. They are given courses in food and nutrition, sanitation, household management, house furnishing, textiles, costume design, and other subjects. Courses in English, history, economics and psychology are part of the required work of the course. Four years of high-school work are required for entrance to the College Course.

COURSE IN THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. A three-year course is offered to meet the needs of young women who are unable to complete the College Course. The fundamental high-school subjects are given along with practical courses in cooking, sewing, home sanitation, home decoration, and other subjects. Completion of the eighth grade is the requirement for entrance.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COURSE. Recognizing that there are thousands of young women on Kansas farms and in the towns and villages who would not be likely to take either of the longer courses in home economics, the College has offered for several years a special course for young women who can be in school for only a short period of time. Twentieth-century homes demand of their managers an understanding of sanitary requirements; a knowledge of values, absolute and relative, of the articles used in the house; a quick attention to details; good judgment in buying; and a ready adaptation of means to the end in view. The purpose of the Housekeepers' Course, which is one semester in length, is to furnish such training. The teaching in this course is no less accurate than in the regular College Courses, but is necessarily different. Young women must be eighteen years of age to enter the Housekeepers' Course. The course is repeated each semester.

LUNCH-ROOM MANAGERS' COURSE. The purpose of the course is to offer training to mature women who are fitted by experience and ability to carry on some form of lunch-room management in commercial institutions. Positions are found in cafeterias and tea rooms of factories, stores and other commercial establishments. A certificate is given, upon the successful completion of the work, to those who have the natural ability and qualifications to become lunch-room managers.

Applicants for entrance to this course may fill out a blank, which is obtained at the office of the Department of Domestic Science. After consideration by the faculty of the department, students for the course are chosen and notified. The course includes the principles of cookery, food production and marketing, business English, sanitation and hygiene, accounting, the decorating of lunch rooms, and the advertising and management of lunch rooms, together with such simple dietetics as is necessary. Actual experience in cooking and serving is given in the cafeteria of the department, which feeds eight hundred people daily. Toward the end of the course a tea room is conducted in the dining room of the department.

FACILITIES FOR TEACHING HOME ECONOMICS AT THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is highly appropriate that one of the best buildings on the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College should be the one erected and maintained for the education of young women. Home Economics Hall is centrally located and is in every way adapted to its purpose.

The administrative offices and a suite of artistically and comfortably furnished rooms for the use of the young women for rest and study occupy a prominent place on the main floor of the building. Adequate space is devoted to laboratories, kitchens and lecture rooms for the work in foods. The equipment in the laboratories has been carefully selected so as to meet the requirements of the several food courses. One of the unique features is a large dining room with eight individual kitchens for practical work in the preparation and serving of meals.

A well-equipped cafeteria is operated in connection with the Domestic Science Department. It serves the double purpose of furnishing wholesome food at cost to the students, and of supplying a practice laboratory for the students in institutional management. Students who wish to specialize in problems of providing food for large numbers of people obtain practice here.

One entire floor in the building is used by the Department of Domestic Art. The large sewing rooms, exhibit rooms and classrooms are well equipped to present the courses in clothing.

The work of the Department of Home Art is carried on in Anderson Hall.

DOMESTIC ART.

Domestic Art is the art of applying the knowledge of texture, quality, color, design, service, beauty and cost in selecting and buying, or making and wearing that which will give pleasure to the wearer and to others.

In costume design the student learns what to wear; in drafting she learns how to make the pattern so that the lines correspond to the contour of her figure; and in dressmaking she learns the construction of the garment itself, with the details of pressing, care, repair, adjusting and wearing, as well as the mending, renovating and remodeling of old garments.



A Lesson in Sewing.

The elementary work deals with the foundation garments, stressing the fact that undergarments should be of good material and simply made to form the base for good-looking outer garments. Hygiene is dealt with in showing the effect of clothing on health and the importance of good health in the life of every one.



Studying Fabrics.

By knowing costs and composition of fabrics one can tell whether the material is worth the price and can save money by knowing how, when, and what to buy.



The consciousness of being well and becomingly dressed is an important factor in a woman's life, giving her a clear mind for work and business.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Technically, domestic science is an application of the science of bacteriology to the study of home sanitation and hygiene; of physiology and chemistry to the composition of foods and their effect upon the human body; of physics as applied to heating and lighting. Since the home is dependent upon the sciences of chemistry, physiology, and bacteriology, and the application of these to hygiene, direct use of the principles of

these sciences is made in the lessons in cookery, dietetics, home nursing, and household management. In the kitchen laboratory a standard system of measurement is taught, and constant emphasis is laid upon neatness, accuracy and economy in the handling of materials and utensils. Science, applied science and practice are presented in their proper relations, so that the student who completes these courses gains not only a theoretical knowledge of the principles underlying the professions of homemaking, but experience in applying them.



The Cafeteria Kitchen.

It is essential to any adequate scheme of training that it not only should provide the student with the knowledge of the principles upon which the work is based, but should give an opportunity to apply that knowledge in some actual field of work under proper supervision and guidance. The college cafeteria furnishes the opportunity for the students in institutional management.



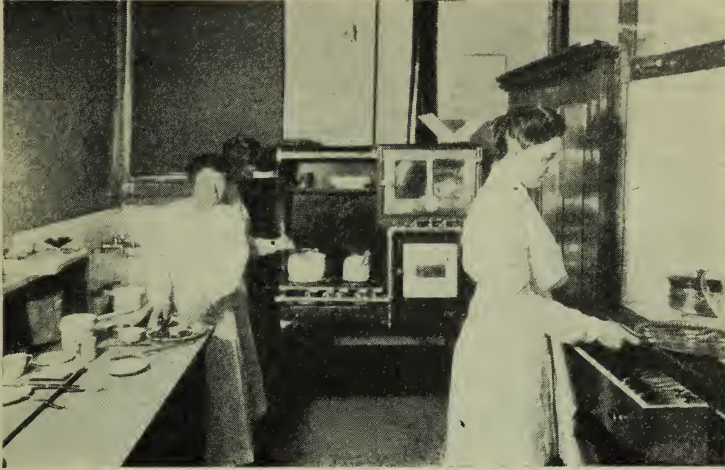
A Lesson in the Foods Laboratory.

"Cooking means the knowledge of all herbs, and fruits, and balms, and spices; and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, and savory in meats; it means carefulness, and inventiveness, and watchfulness, and willingness, and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your great grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting, and no wasting; and it means thoroughness, art, and hospitality."—*Ruskin*.

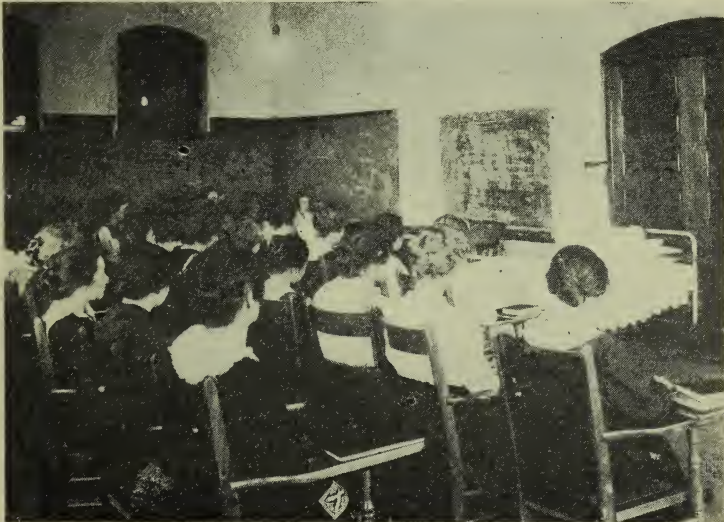


The Waiting Line at the College Cafeteria.

One of the most conspicuous developments which modern society has produced is the organization of institutions and enterprises that result in the necessity of caring for people in large groups. Cafeterias, tea rooms, or lunch rooms must be provided with specially trained women to supervise them.



Economical expenditures for household purposes are given careful attention. Practical problems in buying food materials are assigned to the young women, who are made responsible for preparing meals at fixed prices. Independent problems of planning menus for family meals and the preparation and serving of them in the home kitchen and dining room are assigned to every woman taking the home economics course.

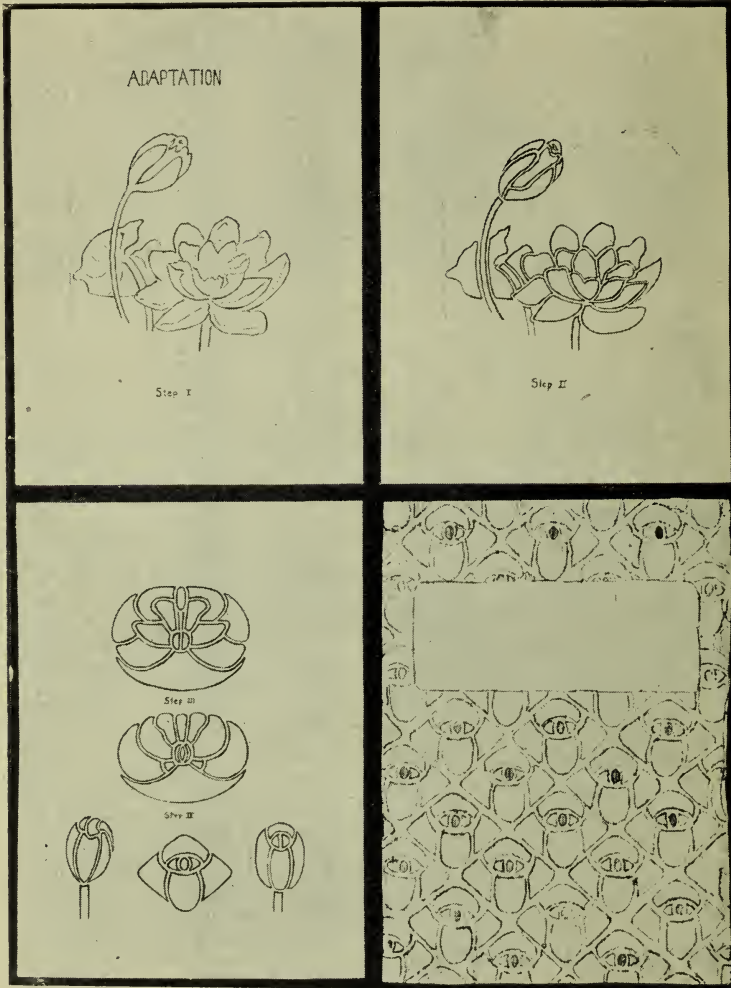


A Lesson in Home Nursing.

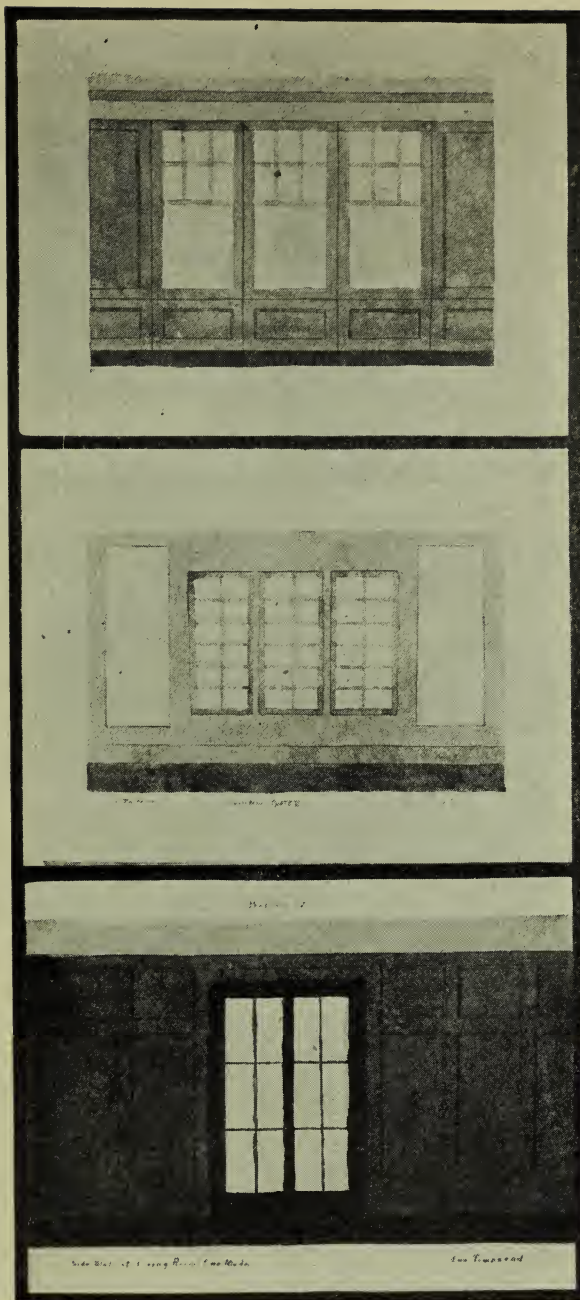
"She doeth little kindnesses
Which most leave undone or despise."

HOME ART.

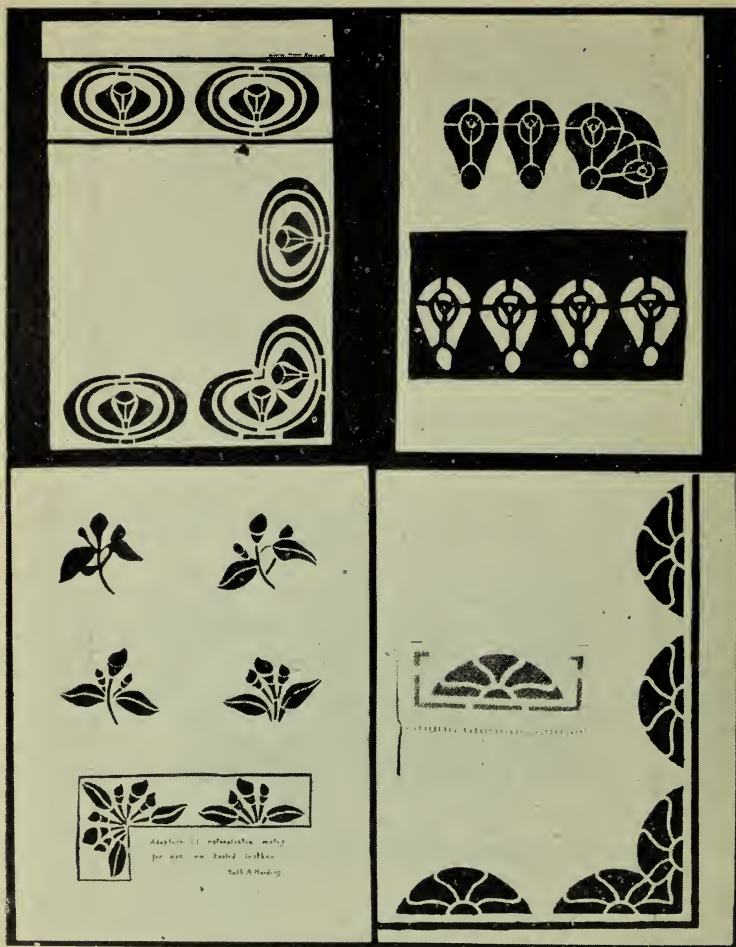
Following the ideals of John Ruskin and William Morris the twentieth century maintains that everything beautiful should be useful and that everything useful should be beautiful. The principles underlying the fine arts are presented in the Department of Home Art, and are appropriately applied to structure, design, color and arrangement in the home.



All manufactured articles are first designed. The world wants trained designers.



A knowledge of the principles underlying art expression will
make homes more beautiful and more healthful.



Adaptations of natural motifs in designs appropriate for tooling leather, cutting leather, black printing, and similar crafts.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES.

Good conduct in general, such as becomes men and women everywhere, is expected of all students. Every possible aid and stimulus toward the development of sound and rational character, and toward the formation of high standards of personal honor and ideals of conduct, is given by the various Christian organizations of the College and the town. Every student is accordingly expected to render a good account of himself in the College community life. For those who are high-minded and reasonable, no other requirements need be expected. On the other hand, the

demands of the College life leave no room for the idle or self-indulgent, for those who are too reckless to accept reasonable or wholesome restraint, or for those who are too careless or indifferent to take proper advantage of their opportunities. The College discipline is confined chiefly to sending away those whose conduct, after fair trial, makes their further attendance at the College unprofitable or inadvisable.

Absences from class or laboratory periods must be accounted for to the instructor concerned. Permission for absence from College for one or more days must be secured in advance from the dean of the division in which the student is registered. Students can not honorably leave the College before the close of a term except by previous arrangement with the deans concerned.

Opportunities for general scientific, literary and forensic training are afforded, in addition to the College courses, by various literary and scientific societies and clubs. The Science Club, meeting monthly, admits to membership all instructors and students interested in science. Papers given at the meetings of the Science Club represent original work in science done at the institution. The program is further characterized by free discussion of the papers presented and by general scientific notes and news contributed by the members. The numerous literary and professional societies, which are described elsewhere in the catalogue under the title "Student Organizations," also afford excellent training in their diverse lines.

At various times during the year the College halls are opened for social, literary, musical, and dramatic entertainments furnished by lecture courses, by the literary societies, by the Department of Music, by the Dramatic Club, by the Oratorical Association, and by other organizations of students and instructors. Addresses by prominent speakers, men of affairs, and persons prominent in scientific, educational, and social work are of frequent occurrence.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free. A matriculation or entrance fee of \$5 and an incidental fee of \$5 a semester and \$5 for the summer term are charged all students resident in Kansas. For nonresidents a matriculation fee of \$10 and an incidental fee of \$10 a semester and \$10 for the summer term are charged. The eight-weeks short-course students pay an incidental fee of \$3 and a sick-benefit fee of 50 cents; short-course students remaining more than eight weeks pay the same incidental and health fees as the regular students. Each student, except as noted in the preceding statement, pays with his incidental fee a sick-benefit fee of \$1 each semester and \$1 for the summer term. In return for this he receives the services of the College physicians for any illness contracted while in College. The fee does not include the cost of medicine, surgical operations, reduction of fractures, hospital fees, or the treatment of chronic conditions. As far as possible, and provided the students requesting such services room within the city limits, the College physicians visit in their rooms students who are too ill to go to the physicians' office. Class instruction in music is free; for individual instruction a fee is required.

For unexcused late registration the student is charged \$1. Students, when graduating, pay a commencement fee of \$5 to cover the cost of the diploma and other commencement expenses. No other fees are charged. In all laboratories students are required to pay for apparatus broken or lost, and for supplies.

Rooms and board are not furnished by the College. Table board in private families and at boarding houses varies from \$3.25 to \$4.50 a week, the average* being about \$3.70. Rooms are obtainable at from \$5 to \$10 a month when occupied by one person, the average room rent paid in these circumstances being \$6.80. In cases where a room or suite of rooms is occupied by more than one person the average cost for each person is \$5.50 a month. The higher-priced accommodations include light, heat, and bath.

Some students board themselves at less cost than the prices charged for table board, and unfurnished rooms may sometimes be obtained very cheaply. The average expense for washing is 55 cents a week. Books cost on the average about \$5.50 a term, the amount being smaller in the lower classes.

Each young man who takes military drill is required to have a military uniform, costing about \$27, and each young woman who takes physical training must have a physical training suit, costing about \$4. Expenditures, aside from clothing, vary according to individual tastes and circumstances; they average \$265 a year.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSES.

The Christian Associations of the Agricultural College keep on file the official list of boarding and rooming houses. All correspondence relative to boarding accommodations, in advance of the student's arrival in Manhattan, may be addressed to the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, or to the Registrar of the College. Upon arrival in Manhattan, young men should go directly to the Y. M. C. A. building, and the young women to the Y. W. C. A. offices at the College, taking the street car from either depot. The cars from the Union Pacific station pass directly by the association building. Students leaving the Rock Island station on street car should ask for transfer to the line that passes the association buildings. For three days before the opening of the fall term and for the first three days after the opening day committees from these associations meet trains and assist in directing new students, either to the association buildings or directly to proper boarding places. The associations make no charge for their services or for lists of all approved boarding places, and new students should depend absolutely upon the recommendations of the association committees.

SELF-SUPPORT.

The courses of instruction are based upon the supposition that the student is here for study, and therefore a proper grasp of the subjects can not be obtained by the average student unless the greater part of

* The averages here given are from data received in 1915 from about 1000 students fairly representing all classes. Board, at least, is now higher.

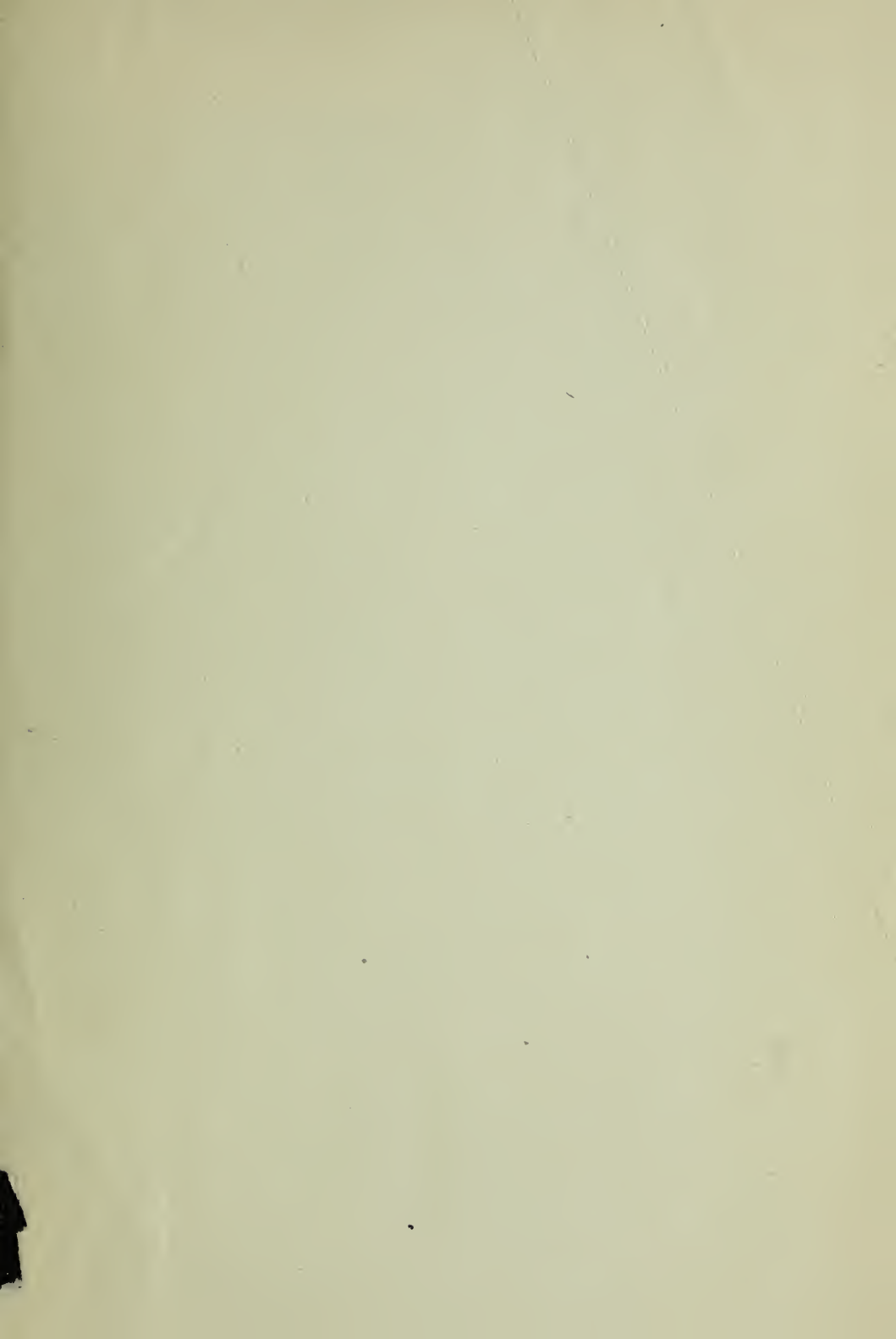
his time is given to College work. Students of limited means are encouraged and aided in every possible way, but unless exceptionally strong, both mentally and physically, such students are advised to take lighter work by extending their courses, in case they are obliged to give any considerable time to self-support. As a rule, a student should be prepared with means for at least a semester, as some time is required in which to make acquaintances and to learn where suitable work may be obtained.



Playtime Activities.

The Kansas State Agricultural College Bulletin is published on the first and fifteenth of each month by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, to which requests for copies of the publication should be addressed. Entered as second-class matter November 6, 1916, at the post office at Manhattan, Kansas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.







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